

# PROCEEDING



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UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA



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*Contribution of  
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and Humanities  
in National  
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# Foreword

Assalamualaikum, salam sejahtera, selamat datang and welcome to The International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities 2018. Thanks to God who has given us His grace and His permission to our meeting this time.

The International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities 2018 (PSSSK 2018) is the first ever conference organized by the Department of Human Resource Development (JPSM) Faculty of Management. This conference is a first step in pioneering the relationship between JPSM, Faculty of Management and the State University of Makassar (UNM), Indonesia, in academic, research, culture and social. The main purpose of PSSSK 2018 is to provide an opportunity for postgraduate students from both universities to present their research results throughout their studies at their respective universities.

Additionally, all academics from both universities are most welcome to present their paperwork or research findings. PSSSK 2018 also targets academic members and scholars to submit papers or research findings as an insertion paper to be published in the proceedings of the conference. In other word, PSSSK 2018 is one of the ideal platforms for students and academics from both universities to share their views and experiences in areas related to Social Sciences and Humanities.

To more be specific, the conference has 3 objectives. First, to provide opportunities for UTM and UNM postgraduate students to present their research findings. Second, to provide academic discussion platforms to speakers and participants on issues related to Social Sciences and Humanities; and third, to establish a scholarly relationship among lecturers, students, guesses, authors, researchers from various universities who participate in the conference.

For information, a total of 59 papers have been successfully compiled in this conference proceeding. Of these, 43 papers have been presented, while 16 papers were inserted. These papers encompassed with the themes i.e. philosophy, psychology, human resource development, history, management, communication, sociology, politics, leadership, statehood, service and public administration.

On this occasion, we would like to appreciate and thank to the audiences, article's authors and presenters. May you continue on producing quality articles in the future as a contribution to the community and the country. Without forgetting, we would like to express thanks to the committee members who has very high commitment in making this conference successful. Only Allah can repay you all, and be some lasting contributions *amal jariah*, *Insha Allah*. We also apologize if there are any shortcomings and weaknesses during the conference. All feedbacks are most welcome.

Thank you again and wassalamualaikum.

# List of Editors

Dr Mohd Nasir bin Masroom

Dr Wan Mohd Azam bin Wan Mohd Yunus

Dr Zulkifli bin Khair

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# Actor Interaction Patterns In Management Of Public Assets In Limboto Lake

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**Abstract.** This study aims to determine and describe the pattern of interaction actors as a determinant of the sustainability of Limboto lake. This type of qualitative research, case study approach, is located in Kabupaten Gorontalo. Data collection techniques through observation, interviews, and documents. The research instrument is the researcher himself. Primary and secondary data sources. Data analysis techniques namely data reduction, presenting data and drawing conclusions. The results show that the pattern of public actors interaction as a determinant of sustainability in Lake Limboto has not yet described the partnership cooperation between two or more parties to achieve the management objectives in Lake Limboto. Public, private and community cooperation in the process of setting goals and objectives, identifying supporting and inhibiting factors and determining alternative plan to save Limboto lake is not optimal. Cooperation in determining budgetary needs and implementation of budget usage and control of budget usage has not shown synergy for Limboto lake improvement action. Local Regulation no. 1 the Year 2008 on the management of Limboto lake as the 1945 Constitution article 33 paragraph 3 has not been used as momentum in the implementation of Limboto lake rescue as a public asset. Unified government, private and community communications committees have not shown good coordination as a form of creative cooperation in sustainable Limboto lake management.

Keywords: Interaction of Public Actor, Sustainability

## 1.0 Introduction

The phenomenon of Limboto lake which is long enough to be caught in very severe degradation, so this issue becomes a problem in the province of Gorontalo. The case of siltation that occurs continuously, so that raises concerns about the fate of the lake in the future. As an asset of the region that became the symbol of the pride of the people of Gorontalo, with its wealth of flora and fauna as well as a culture of tradition that is hereditary in supporting the socio-economic life of the coastal communities of the lake, inhabited by approximately 50,930 residents who came from the district and the city of Gorontalo but the conditions it is even more alarming. Limboto Lake is almost a memory of this people is now a source of misery, when the rainy season floods become subscriptions in Gorontalo regency, and in the dry season drought agriculture so that the impact on the supply of clean water. The National Lake Conference in Indonesia I was held in 2009 in Bali, which has resulted.

Implementation of a solid, responsible and efficient and effective State administration by maintaining positive interaction between countries, the private sector, and society (LAN, 2000: 8). Cashton, (2006: 23) added that the above stakeholders interact in partnerships based on the principle of transparency of accountability and justice, namely: 1) Stakeholders from the public sector (central government and local / municipal government), 2) stakeholders from the sector private (formal and informal enterprises) and 3) stakeholders from civil society (Groups of academics and communities targeted). In the context of the development and utilization of the lake potential is very necessary efforts to maintain, preserve and restore the function of the lake based on the balance of ecosystems through seven strategies, namely the management of lake ecosystems, utilization of lake water resources, development monitoring system, evaluation, and lake information, adaptation and mitigation of climate change to lakes, development of capacity, institutional and coordination, enhancement of community roles, and sustainable financing.

## **2.0 Research Method**

This research uses case study approach with qualitative research type, located in Kabupaten Gorontalo. The focus of the research is the essence of how the pattern of interaction or partnership of public actors in the management of Limboto lake (planning, budgeting, implementation, and coordination). Techniques of collecting and validating data through interviews, observations and literature studies (Sugiyono: 2017). The data analysis used case study approach according to Miles and et al. (2014: 31-33).

## **3.0 Result And Discussion**

The concept of good governance (MSP) of Lake Limboto management needs to be built on the central premise that the social-political and administrative system and ecological system (Upstream, DAS, Downstream) from time to time, engage in interaction (reaction action) . The management of public sector of Limboto lake needs to be coupled as a matter of interaction capitalization between the social system, politics, administration with the ecological system (upstream, DAS, Downstream). In connection with that, the social system itself contains a complexity of interaction (Purwo, Santoso, quoted in Santoso, 2001, and Budiati: 2012: 67). Actor Interaction Pattern In Limboto Lake Management is a concept of good governance based on observation or theorization of social interaction. Social interaction is used as a reference to determine whether or not a pattern of management of Limboto lake. As a public asset is a social interaction not associated with the dynamics of the ecosystem, although this link exists. Meanwhile, the concept of public sector management is derived from the utilization of management theories derived from the study of ecological interactions (Upstream, Downstream).

Public sector management (MSP) that anticipates ecological laws has not guaranteed the management of Limboto lake properly, Good governance as its Judgment, but human behavior. The ecological damage of Limboto lake is closely related to the continuity of social interaction that occurs in everyday life. It also deals with the propensity of every environmental user, to enjoy environmental services regardless of the effect of its utilization.

Damage Limboto lake is also very closely related to the discretion of each user to become the right of ownership. In short, the ecological damage of Limboto lake (Upper, DAS, Downstream) is very closely related to irregularities of human behavior in it. Or Limboto lake

management implies the ability to manage the collective behavior of mankind itself. On the other side of the Limboto Lake Public Sector Management perspective, it is now authorized by Provincial Government as National Strategic Area (29 August 2017) in the 2016-2036 Provincial Strategic Area Spatial Plan (RTR-KSP). Therefore, synergy is needed in building a common commitment, playing a role as a development actor in maintaining Limboto lake assets. Through partnerships that maximize the role of the interaction between Government, Private Sector, Society and Universities in the rescue and management of Limboto lake (Radar, 30 September 2017).

The Public Sector Management Perspective of rescuing and managing Lake Limboto, not only becomes the duty and responsibility of the government alone but becomes the duty and responsibility of all elements of society, especially the people of Gorontalo province. The collaborative model design is needed in responding to the urgent needs of lake management, in accordance with the uniqueness of the watershed area. Collaboration is expected to be a solution to Limboto lake management problem, without neglecting partnership and public actor collaboration with Education (Higher Education) especially in a watershed area (DAS).

Stakeholders, from village government, local government and central government to engage the role and interaction with the world of education in order to build the selling value and promote Limboto lake to the world through the environmental love movement with a program of planting a million trees in the upstream by the children, (students) and supported by strict supervision, and the need for upstream stop sawmill control over the next several decades. Collaboration and partnership of Limboto lake management are not only focused on the supervision / handling of the downstream section, infrastructure development alone but should be accompanied by political action of policy makers, especially the government inputs the handling of problems and the form of Limboto lake restoration is the main thing. The need for publication through advertisement / advertisement in public about the importance and danger of Limboto lake when not immediately handled seriously.

The socialization of the importance of Limboto lake rescue as public asset needs to get the attention of all levels of society, hypnotize the community through campaigns, banners and other attributes, by convincing the public that the danger of ignoring the sustainability of Lake Limboto is a horror story that threatens the environment and community life in Gorontalo province. With the operational theory of partnership and collaboration for the authors will ensure the realization of the ending of research "Management Asset Public Management of Lake Limboto Management" is. Restoring Limboto Lake as it once was for now only becomes a necessity. However, for the writer to defend the Limboto lake as an asset that will be passed on to future generations (posterity), there is still a glimmer of hope. As the ending of this research is when the management of Limboto lake assets is running well, the first hope that will be realized is "Changing the Mindset of the community" and the second is "Acceleration of Regional Development Improvement" with emphasis on the potential sector of Limboto lake management potential, i.e., economic sector and tourism sector. Thus introducing Limboto lake assets to the World will succeed in attracting investors and tourists to be

The research findings section of the Limboto lake management asset management theme above can be constructed in a model of Limboto based lakes management and collaboration. This model can implicitly be a model of Limboto lake management using Bioregionalism approach (social politics, ecology (Upstream, DAS, Downstream) and Administration (Municipal and

Regency Government of Bonbol and North Gorontalo, which is intertwined through the role and pattern of actor interaction in lake management Collaborative limboto The role and interaction of actors (government, private, community and universities) will reduce the gap (gap that has occurred so far) in the management of Lake Limboto sustainable, meaning that the existing Limboto lake management, involving universities in the Gorontalo Province in upstream, downstream and river basin areas as per the location of universities are located. As academic considerations, it will not be effective if only the State University of Gorontalo can solve the problems of Limboto lake, without collaboration with other universities in Gorontalo Province. Always uphold the values of management asset (planning, budgeting, implementation, and coordination) in Limboto lake management, in realizing the ending of this research that changes the mindset of coastal communities Limboto lake and Accelerates increase regional development.

#### **4.0 Conclusion**

The Limboto has not been effective. The process of planning, budgeting, implementation, and coordination of Limboto lake management has not been shown the cooperation of actor partnership to save Limboto lake. G2B, G2C, B2C are not as expected by the community in Limboto lake asset management. It is suggested to the existing stakeholders to be equally responsible for saving Limboto lake from extinction. Through the effectiveness, and efficiency of G2B, G2C, and B2C in the environment love movement with the ethics of protecting and protecting state assets, as a symbol of the success of Limboto lake rescue.

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